

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication will have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1916.

Don't Forget the Ice Fund

THERE has been in the last day or two a decided falling off in the amount of subscriptions to the ice fund, but there has been no corresponding decrease in the need of the recipients of this charity. The rain of Friday night and yesterday brought some relief, but in the homes of the poor, where illness and suffering make the heated term an unending horror, there is slight betterment. The Ice Mission is laboring under the handicap of inadequate resources. If it is to attain its full usefulness those who have much and those who have little must aid those who have nothing. The Times-Dispatch will acknowledge gratefully all contributions sent in its care.

If the Chicago police pick up all the men they see who don't seem to be "all there," they'll play havoc with the force.

The President and the Garment Strike

IT is reported that the garment-workers' strike, which has distressed New York for weeks and aroused strong resentment against the "sweating" employers, is appreciably nearer settlement. The employers now evince some willingness to come to an agreement with the workers. This report follows fast on the news of an appeal to the President to bring about a settlement.

An agreement is reached, it will be the result of concessions by the employers to the demands of the most overworked class of labor in America. And these concessions will be made because the employers know full well that the "great neutral" in the White House would find a way to compel justice. And the result will be, finally, another victory for Woodrow Wilson.

We always said the Street-Cleaning Department could be reformed, even though a majority of the people of Richmond doubted it.

Shipping Bill and Black List

ONE unexpected and perhaps undesired result of the British black list of American business firms unquestionably has been accomplished. This was to furnish final evidence of the wisdom of the government shipping bill and the need for putting that measure into operation at the earliest feasible moment.

The black list already has interfered with shipments of American goods to South American ports and to the Orient, and this interference is likely to become much more serious. Allied control of ocean-borne commerce makes this possible to the blacklisting nation. If a chain of commercial transactions is tainted at any point by business done with the enemies of Great Britain, every firm in the chain may find its goods rotting on the wharves.

Clearly the United States cannot submit to this treatment of its citizens. The easiest and best way to meet the situation, from one angle, at least, is to provide shipping that no foreign government can intimidate or control. Even if American vessels are operated at a loss—of the probability of which we have no apprehension—they must yet be operated, if it is necessary to provide bottoms for the transportation of American products on which another nation places a virtual embargo.

Headline says Progressives are going to court to eliminate Hughes. If they'll wait until November, the voters will save them the trouble.

Which Is Real Mr. Moore?

STATE AUDITOR MOORE is quoted as having said the State was not at all satisfied with the "voluntary" reports made by taxpayers and that it was determined to compel settlements. He is further quoted to the effect that if the present method fails, others more drastic will be devised.

Under normal conditions, Mr. Moore's pronouncements would be received with utmost seriousness and respect. As it is, the public is forced to wonder how much of the Auditor's firmness and determination to enforce the law is purely Pickwickian. For the public remembers that Mr. Moore is one of the three members of the State Tax Board; it also remembers that the Tax Board summarily dismissed Examiner of Records James S. Easley for the flimsy reason that he failed to exercise certain functions which virtually every other examiner in the State had also neglected. And it remembers what is far more to the point in this connection: that Mr. Easley had been notably diligent in reporting unreturned intangibles, and had incurred the enmity of a number of active politicians.

Which represents the real Mr. Moore, his vote in the Easley case, or his present declaration of future intention?

We are absolutely filled with beautiful confidence in Mexican sincerity and good will. All the same, we are not shipping any munitions over the border.

Breaking the Law With Machinery

WHILE most of the uncertainty that pervaded the municipal atmosphere as to the meaning of the so-called blue-law enforcement has been cleared away, a few of the decisions are difficult to understand. In view of the plain wording of the statute. Among these is conspicuous a finding of a jury in Hustings Court, Part II, by which a man was held guilty who merely opened his place on Sunday and went away.

The place happened to be a "penny ar-

cade," which works itself, in a manner of speaking. So far as appears from the reports, the man had nothing to do with his arcade on Sunday at all, but the public stepped up and dropped its pennies in the slots. Wherefore the man was held guilty of violating the Sunday-observance law. Yet the statute provides only for the punishment of a person who may "on a Sabbath day, be found laboring at any trade or calling," or who may "employ his apprentices or servants in labor or other business, except in household or other work of necessity or charity."

No evidence is reported as having been adduced to show that the man himself or any apprentice or servant labored at any trade or calling. The simplest explanation would seem to be that the jury considered his slot machines were his mechanical servants and money makers.

Figures are supposed to be above suspicion, but Judge Hay and Secretary Baker don't make them read the same way. It can't be the fault of the figures. Doubtless, the judge could explain, if he would, how that joker got in.

Senate Is in the Right

UNDER the terms of the Senate navy appropriation bill, passed finally with but eight dissenting votes and now in conference, there is provided a three-year building program such as meets the country's need. The bill carries nearly \$46,000,000 more appropriations than the House measure, and in its comprehensive regard for adequate naval preparedness is far more satisfactory.

The House bill provided for five battle cruisers and no Dreadnoughts, while the Senate provision is for eight capital ships, equally divided between the two types. When the House passed its measure The Times-Dispatch expressed the hope the Senate would add battle-ships to the program, and this has been done. In addition, there are substantial enlargements of the appropriations for scout cruisers, destroyers, submarines and auxiliary naval vessels.

We are fearful the Senate provisions must be taken as the maximum of possible congressional action, and that the probability is there will be some reductions in the program made in conference. This would be regrettable. No one in this country pines for increased burdens of taxation, but all we could spend on the navy would amount to nothing practically when compared with enforced expenditures in the first few months of a real war.

In the aftermath of the European conflict it is of the largest consequence that the United States should be ready to uphold its rights and to maintain those doctrines which it regards as essential to the perpetuity of free institutions on this continent. We may believe as strongly as we please that this terrible war will be the last in which civilized nations will engage, and yet must admit the possibility—the probability, even—that our views will prove mistaken. A great navy is an insurance policy we cannot afford to let lapse.

In this emergency it is very proper that the Senate and House conferees should hear the voice of the country. The former should be encouraged to stand firm, and the latter should be besought to yield to their colleagues. Organizations and individuals ought to press their insistence for the adoption of the larger program. The days on which the conferees meet may be critical in the history of America.

The United States must have a navy second only to that of Great Britain. Our long coast line makes this imperative. The Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, the Panama Canal, Porto Rico and Hawaii all must be defended. In time of war we should have to provide convoys for the transports that will remove our troops and our citizens from the Philippines—for it is to be assumed that no real effort will be made to hold those islands.

In any view of the case a strong navy is vital. It is a defensive, not an aggressive, agency. It menaces nobody, but it may preserve our independence or our greatness. The country wants it, and Congress should heed the country's appeal.

Judgment in the case of the American trooper who shot the Mexican musician should be withheld until we know what the Mexican was playing on. If it was a banjo, the soldier is not guilty.

Hurting the National Guard

NO real friend of the National Guard will take any part in or have any sympathy with the effort to obtain the guard's release from army service. When the question of army reorganization was being agitated in Congress the enemies of the citizen soldiers contended venomously that they could not be depended on in time of trouble or danger. The current agitation furnishes the only real support of this charge that the circumstances attending the President's call to the colors has supplied.

It is true, unquestionably, that the Mexican skies are brighter and that there are fair chances of peaceful settlement, but the skies may darken again. The danger is not past. The troops on the border and in camps of mobilization are serving their country well. They are fitting themselves for real war, if that dreadful need should arise. They are not wasting their time.

Of course, the monotony of camp life does oppress them, but they should hear that burden with equanimity. They resented the proposal to supplant them with another force as the second line of the country's defense, and they should be willing to prove their resentment was justified. Not until the conference with Carranza has been concluded to the satisfaction of this nation ought there to be any talk of demobilizing the National Guard. Demobilization now would be insensate folly.

One recent appointment by the State Tax Board induces us to urge candidates for the position of examiner of records to get as many signatures as they can to petitions urging their selection. The terms of all these examiners expire next December, under the board's ruling. In the interim there will be opportunity to get the endorsement of every person in the several circuits whose affairs are likely to come under the examiner's inspection.

Alexander Forward, the Governor's private secretary, is going into training at Plattsburg. No doubt he needs rest after the tax-examiner storm he has been through during the Governor's absence from town. Or perhaps he needs a little preparedness for further action in that same matter.

J. Frank Hanly has been nominated for President by the Prohibitionists. And that's as near the presidency as he will ever get.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

**Effort Counts.**  
The man who tries with straining eyes  
To find the path of duty  
May miss it quite, both day and night,  
And yet he gains in some beauty  
In what he seeks to do;  
For though he fail to find the trail,  
Or any other treasure,  
Though fame's not won, he knows he done  
What's right in fullest measure—  
So peace this man will woo.

But who does not, when ill luck's got  
Its clutch on some poor devil,  
Feel for the plight of this sad wight,  
Dragged to misfortune's level,  
And help him to his feet,  
Will find the gold he's toiled to hold  
Confers no earthly blessing;  
Though rich as wax, he learns he lacks  
Some joy that keeps him guessing,  
However he may entreat.

**The Penitent Says:**  
Say what you will of the rain, when it comes  
To cleaning the streets, it has the regular performers—  
lashed to the mast.

**Shakespeare Day by Day.**  
For the victim of Cupid's dyes:  
"Oh! how this spring of love resembleth  
The uncertain glory of an April day,  
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,  
And by and by a cloud takes all away!"

—Two Gentlemen of Verona, I. 3.  
For the bearer of false witness: "One that lies three-fourths and uses a known truth to pass a thousand nothings with should be once heard and thrice beaten."—All's Well That Ends Well, II. 5.

For the ungodly:  
"In nature there's no blemish but the mind;  
None can be called deformed but the unkind.  
Virtue is beauty, but the beauteous evil  
Are empty trunks o'erflowed by the devil."  
—Twelfth Night, III. 4.

**Current Definitions.**  
Fanatic—An individual who believes strongly in something else.  
Disapprove—To disapprove.  
Reactionary—A man who wants to keep what he has.

Demagogue—A politician who is out for something belonging to somebody else.  
Half-baked—Different; referring especially to the opinion of other folks.  
Visionary—Anybody who thinks there is a chance of making the world better.

Malefactor of great wealth—A person who has been able to grab more of this world's goods than we have been able to corner ourselves.

**Not Bothered.**  
"Were your opera seats desirable?" inquired the interested friend.  
"Highly so," replied the tired business man.  
"They were so far back we could hear only faint strains of the music, and did not suffer much from the glare of the diamonds in the boxes."

**According to the Doctor.**  
"You were very wise to call me when you did."  
"The patient is doing quite as well as could be expected."

"These petty ailments develop frequently into dangerous diseases."  
"Of course, I would not think of criticizing a brother-practitioner, but—"

"You should have called me long ago."

**To-Day's Best Hand-Picked Joke.**  
Mike Gilligan entered a police office and intimated that some abominable thief had stolen his watch.  
"It was a valuable watch, but more than that it had been given to Michael by his father back in County Clare. He told a very stirring story about his loss. The officer at the desk was very much impressed by the recital."

"We'll leave no stone unturned to find your watch, Mr. Gilligan," he said.  
"Thank ye, sir," said Mike. "It was a fine watch, and Mr. Gilligan went home and then found his watch. It had slipped from beneath the pillow and in some way landed beneath the sheets. He handed back to the police officer the watch, and the police further trouble. On the way he saw across a gang of laborers tearing up the road for sewer purposes."

"Hi, boys," called Mike. "Leave them stones alone; don't turn any more; I've found my watch!"—Chicago News.

**Of Course.**  
Who is it that can never wait?  
Who is it that can never chill?  
Who stays, who waits, who waits to frate,  
And shivers and shivers and howls his fate?  
Who talks in figures and howls his fate?  
Who always has a perfect plan  
To win a needed game or set?  
You've seen him; he's the baseball fan.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch is just had enough to get off the following: "If he true that women are taking up the vote, it is true that women have discarded, and only those, heaven is their name."

The Daily Independent's office yesterday was a Mecca for scores of the "Court Day" crowd—readers, subscribers, friends—all paying their respects. Harrisonburg Independent. Did any pay their subscriptions?

Here is a suggestion for Colonel A. B. Williams. It comes from the Big Stone Gap Post: "An old soldier spent for father, sitting in the old armchair and telling us that he would go to Mexico if he were only twenty years younger."

The Fredericksburg Star says: "The nomination of Congressman Hay for postmaster of the Court of Claims is going to bring about a fight with the senator who will threaten to be better than the senator. Then, may heaven help the Seventh District."

The advice box and desk of the following: "Do not complain of the heat. We have a consoling quantity of heat coming to us; and down breeze to temper it and make sleep delightful and refreshing."

"It's a fairly safe wager," says the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, "that if Atlanta were situated on the southeast, she would be reporting the thousands of men eating sharks in schools of the sea." And yet Atlanta will be here to start early and work late every day to beat Norfolk on sensational boozing.

"The calling out of the militia," says the Hampton Journal, "settles the vacation problem for the militia, and also for the summer, however, was not to go South in the summer. It calls vacation if you want, but the boys will hardly agree with you."

Judging from recent letters received from a soldier boy on the border," says the Staunton News, "the Staunton girls, who are so devoted to the cause of the soldier, will drop him to enter in a hero of the Hampton kind, verily and truly. We salute him. He is worthy of his command."

This interesting item comes from the editorial column of the Newport News Press: "Fellow citizens, shake hands with Private Carl Campbell of the Hampton Battery." He has been promoted to the highest position of his fellow. The man who would drop him to enter in a hero of the Hampton kind, verily and truly. We salute him. He is worthy of his command."

The Farmville correspondent of the Appomattox Times-Virginian relates his personal experience as follows: "I wish I had kept a record of the number of flies I have killed this season. Thousands, I know, and yet some one

stunned me yesterday by asking what moral right have you to kill flies? Were they made to be killed, or for some use and useful purpose? The Bible tells us that the soul of a dog woman was made to bruise the serpent's head, but nothing said about fly-killing. Still, in order to work, I must continue to swat."

The Chase City Progress calls down the Richmond Crisis follows: "It is a crime, a crime, a crime in another; therefore, we would point out to the Hustings Court, the powers that be, and to the One John also, that the powers that be in this good town by the name of Chase City have declared it a crime, and that the courts should have erred in their verdicts to the contrary."

The Portsmouth Star indulges in the following short essay on "aids," which depicts deplorable conditions in Portsmouth: "In times long past there was a certain commonwealth in the strictest fresh egg. When that commodity went into captivity it did not mean the disappearance of the species, but marked the succession of other varieties classified as dubious eggs, suspicious eggs, stale eggs, overripe eggs, venerable eggs, antiquarian eggs, antediluvian eggs, and, lastly, just rotten eggs."

The Voice of the People

Thanks to Richmond.  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Since before departing on this ancient and historical city, I feel that I should like to publicly thank the officers and staff of the Virginia Hospital for their great kindness in having the life of my dear wife, I realize that it is entirely owing to the skill and attention rendered my wife at this institution—one of the finest of its kind—that I am able to take her to her home, far across the sea. No hospital in the world could have done more, nor surpass the treatment she received during her long stay in this institution. Also must I acknowledge the part played by the Travelers' Aid Society. It certainly deserves the high reputation it has built up. We are also indebted to the people of Richmond and the railway officials at the Third Street Station for doing all in their power to assist I have often read and heard of the hospitality of the people of Virginia, and from personal experience I can now readily confirm it. To Richmond and the Virginia Hospital we wish every prosperity.  
D. R. DEMPSTER.  
Richmond, July 20.

Sunday Law's Enforcement.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir:—I have been a pharmacist for a number of years, and it has always seemed to me that the strict enforcement of the law in the matter of strict obedience to law. When illness overtakes you and you have to trust your health and possibly your life to other people, a physician and then the druggist, you would probably give the preference in both cases, ability and honesty. I certainly have often been somewhat humiliated, in the course of the day, to see some druggist, who has often been arrested for trying to evade or defy the law. They have been bracketed in the Police Court with Green and Syrians, whose ignorance of even the English language indicates that they were to some extent excusable. The climax is reached when a judge decides that the sale of some fountain drink is permissible on Sunday when they contain coffee or lime juice. Should a man tell me on Sunday that lime juice was necessary for him because of his lime-juice content, I should tell him that he belonged either in an asylum for the feeble-minded or in the Asinias Club.

Queries and Answers

**Profession or Trade.**  
Is civil engineering a profession or a trade? A profession. LOCAL.

**Verbes Wanted.**  
Please publish the verses, "The Spider and the Fly." A.

Will some reader be good enough to send copy? A.

**Carnegie Library.**  
To whom should I write for information about Carnegie Libraries? S.

**London Shop.**  
Can you tell me the name of the firm occupying No. 1, Churchfield Road, Acton, London, England? MISS E.

**Old Verses.**  
Following request for the author of the lines beginning, "God knows I'm not the thing I should be, Nor am I even as good as I could be," I write to say that the lines occur in an "epistle" of Robert Burns.

We are certainly greatly obliged for the information. GEORGE R. THOMPSON.

**Recognition of Carranza.**  
Miss L. P., President Wilson made it clear that while the United States could not condition recognition upon the adoption of a strictly internal nature, satisfactory assurances on these and other subjects had been received from Carranza. Carranza's government was guaranteed were as follows: First, Foreigners will be protected in their lives and property. Second, Carranza's government assumed full responsibility for claims growing out of the revolution and will adjust them equitably by means of international commissions. Foreign claims against Mexico total about \$125,000,000. Third, No one will suffer in his life and property on account of religious beliefs; all priests and monks have the right to return to Mexico. They will be permitted to return and will be protected, provided they do not participate in politics and obey the Mexican laws governing the clergy. A decree of amnesty in preparation which will enable all elements, irrespective of political affiliations, heretofore returning to Mexico, to the exception of those guilty of complicity in the plot to kill Madero and Suarez or charged with civil crimes. A few political leaders, however, have been named. Carranza's government will not be permitted until the government is firmly established, and then only if they will pledge allegiance to it.

**Current Editorial Comment**  
Churches and schools are America's sources of influences which make spiritual character and for the development of the civilization of the community by the command of law and respect for the rights of others. Every church in a community, no matter what its denomination, this news really is to be taken peace and community harmony. The multiplicity of churches means that the people are enjoying freedom of thought and that they are given facilities for public worship at their religious views may suggest. Absolute religious freedom is the reason for the existence of so many churches in the cities of the United States. There would be fewer if there were a forced conformity to any particular creed or church. The trend and its modern paraphernalia, etc. War's Only Invention. The riders are over their backs and the infantry unexpectedly charge in between, suggesting both the "monkey-dance" and the "monkey-dance" with which our United States cavalry delights large audiences at Fort Myer and Madison Square Garden. It is another one of the evils of the war, to be ranked with the forty-two-centimeter howitzers, the trench and its modern paraphernalia, etc. Mr. Arthur Balfour, in a recent statement, was not willing to admit that the submarine and the aeroplane and Zeppelin should be classed as original developments of the war, because they had been foreseen. The trench development seemed to him about the only real invention of the war. Let us hope this will be the case. The trench development seemed to him about the only real invention of the war. Let us hope this will be the case. The trench development seemed to him about the only real invention of the war. Let us hope this will be the case.



THE RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—The latest diplomatic sensation to agitate the minds of those who have an eye to America's international relations is the news that Russia and Japan have consummated their long-expected treaty regarding the Far East. Only the formal generalizations which invariably accompany documents of this nature have been made public as yet—just enough to show that the most Oriental of European and the most Occidental of Asiatic nations have come to an agreement over their hitherto conflicting interests in the regions lying north of China.

While the nation waits for full and detailed reports on the nature of the treaty from Ambassador Guthrie in Tokyo and Ambassador Francis in Petrograd, and while the public conjecture is rife over the probable nature of the contract and its possible effect on American interests. Recently a coalition was introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Lewis of Illinois, calling on the Secretary of State to investigate the nature of the treaty in its relation to American interests and trade, and report the result to the Senate. While the resolution was side-tracked by the force of parliamentary complications, it seems likely that such a report will yet be called for.

The treaty is of particular interest at the present moment not only because the United States is watching with some anxiety the trend of trade relations between foreign nations on account of the readjustment of world commerce, but also because it follows a time when we are apparently about to adopt something of a changed policy in our foreign financial dealings. Reports in China, however, have been rife for months and are steadily gaining in persistence and coherence, to the effect that the belligerent alliances of Europe will be succeeded by commercial treaties, the supply and demand of the world's trade—an object that really underlies the war itself. In this connection we hear of preferential trade agreements, of reciprocal tariff agreements, of the European nations elaborating plans for gridding the globe with trenches of commerce, in which the place of the United States is not very clear. The allies are said to intend the elimination of the central powers from the supply and demand equation, while Germany and Austria naturally enough have their own intentions in the matter of post-bellum business.

**Vital to This Country.**  
Meanwhile the United States, with no organized national policy for foreign trade domination, or even extension and consolidation, by grace of circumstance continues to enjoy more and more profitable foreign business than ever before in her history. The vital question, of course, is how long this state of affairs, or one at all like it, will last after the peace treaties are signed. Europe turns from the battlefield to the ledger. True, it is doubtful if any arbitrary combination of powers, markets and resources can long stand out against the force of natural trade currents, which are guided by laws economic rather than political or sentimental. None the less, there is little doubt that strenuous and far-reaching effort to direct artificially the flow of world-business capital in this fashion, by the warring powers after the war.

Arbitrary and artificial arrangements for the direction of industry and commerce have been more successfully applied in China and the unsettled markets of the Far East, than in any other place. Given a sufficiently strong native central government and a moderate national autonomy, the business of a buyer nation will go to the sources where the goods best fitted to its needs are for sale at lowest prices. In the case of a country like China, where the complications of the local situation make it necessary for the foreign merchant to be backed by the force of his home government before his investment is secure, and where conflicting spheres of influence, with their accompanying preferential trade rights, have from time to time existed, commerce becomes a matter for national diplomacy as much as for individual enterprise.

**Foreign Trade's Business Effect.**  
It is for this reason that new treaties relating to the status of strong powers in the weak countries in the Orient have a direct bearing on the interests of Americans. For, nowadays it is a well-recognized fact that the prosperity of a business man who lives 1,000 miles inland from the national boundaries, and who never does business outside his own country, is nevertheless dependent on the prosperity of the nation as a whole, and that prosperity is in turn dependent on the state of foreign trade.

The diplomacy which looks after business interests has come to be called in the last few years "dollar diplomacy," a catch word that has about it a hint of opprobrium. None the less, dollar diplomacy seems to be a fair way to be universally recognized as the leading form of modern diplomacy. Religious wars, wars of conquest, wars growing out of personal ambition or over boundary disputes have disappeared among first-class powers; even wars over national honor do not seem to be much in evidence, for here arbitration has its perfect opportunity. Modern wars are trade wars in the last analysis, which means they are the bitterest kind of wars—battles for existence. They are dollar wars, and for the same reason we have dollar diplomacy.

It was the scorn for dollar diplomacy that led to the withdrawal of American capital from participation in a recent large foreign loan to China. While no official statement to this effect has yet been made, the report is current and accepted that the United States will favor American loans to China, no long as these do not imply any preferential concessions to the lender. This is a basically sound policy for the nation to adopt. Usually, we are all dollar diplomats in the game of life by force of necessity, and the same force operates on nations.

Certain parties in China profess to regard the new American attitude as coming too late in some respects, since Russia has recently loaned \$18,000,000 on account of northern Chinese railway, and Germany has been making what the same ground whose opening was contemplated in the American Chinow-Aigun railway scheme, which deal through on account of foreign opposition and a lack of enthusiasm in domestic support. But there are plenty of opportunities for investment left in China.

It is in this latter connection that the possible effects of the Russo-Japan agreement are giving rise to endless speculation. What will be the effect on American chances? Will these two powers divide the East between them—as Senator Lewis puts it, do they contemplate the division of the world into three parts—a Europe controlled by France and England, an Asia controlled by Russia and Japan, and an America controlled by the United States for business purposes, if we can control it?

It is certainly to be hoped that these powers do not contemplate the restriction of American trade to the Orient. We need it too badly. The world in actual practice will not divide neatly into three parts. England and Germany will continue to do an immense South American business after the war, and we cannot afford to limit our foreign trade to the South American market.

The Japanese Prime Minister, Count Okuma, recently assured an American correspondent that Japan would maintain the open door in China, and also that she would welcome American capital in the problem of Chinese development. In fact, Japan has been ready to welcome American capital in this task; what American merchants in China have desired is that the economic law that "trade follows the loans" should be permitted to operate freely. The Prime Minister also stated that Japan would heartily welcome American commercial and industrial activity in China. It is to be hoped that the new treaty and the course of events will prove that he is right.

**A Shadowless Light.**  
One of the latest improvements in hospital equipment is the invention of a shadowless light for the operating table. This has been secured by a fixture containing eight electric lights arranged in a circle, each at an angle of 45 degrees. This makes better vision possible in the examination of wounds and also eliminates the possibility of a delicate operation being hindered by the shadows of the surgeon's hands as is frequently the case with lights ordinarily placed. It is claimed that the shadowless light might lessen the number of accidents in many industrial establishments.

**Cervantes.**  
Not only England's arid spirit is ours, But all that foils unreason's arid reign. By pricking windbags, digging deep to drain The useless moats, of still more useless towers. All that unspurs the strutting Knight of powers, Demanding of true chivalry a brain With common sense. So, turn awhile to Spain. Give Stratford time to smile at all your flowers! Close on the day whose theft assured Of one so deathless few could grasp The banner of a fine soul was furled On courage matching that of Nelson's men; Salute Cervantes, warrior-wit! He Speaks whose least splinter nths our sharpest pen!—Richard Butler Glanzer, in Boston Transcript.